

Chapter 19: A Revolution in Politics: The Era of the French Revolution and the Napoleon

1. What impact did the American Revolution have on Europe?
2. Discuss the causes (background) of the French Revolution. Do you think there is one cause that is more important than the others? Why or why not?
3. How was France changed by the revolutionary events of 1789-1792? Who benefited the most from these changes?
4. Why did the French Revolution enter a radical phase? What did the radical phase accomplish? What role did the Reign of Terror play in the Revolution? How did the Reign of Terror contradict the ideas of the Revolution?
5. How did the French Revolution affect the roles of women in society? Did the Revolution and its consequences ultimately benefit or hurt female citizens? Did men win more out of this event than women? Why?
6. Compare and contrast the French Revolution with previous revolutions in England and America.
7. In what ways did Napoleon's policies repudiate the accomplishments of the French Revolution? In what ways did his policies strengthen the accomplishments of the French Revolution?
8. Describe the Rise and Fall of Napoleon in full detail

Identifications:

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| 1. July 14, 1789 | 26. <i>sans-culottes</i> |
| 2. The Bastille | 27. Georges Danton |
| 3. July 4, 1776 | 28. National Convention |
| 4. natural rights | 29. Girondins and the Mountain |
| 5. Yorktown | 30. the Vendee |
| 6. the Constitution of 1789 | 31. Committee of Public Safety |
| 7. Bill of Rights | 32. Maximilien Robespierre |
| 8. The marquis de Lafayette | 33. Reign of Terror |
| 9. First and Second Estates | 34. the guillotine |
| 10. the <i>taille</i> | 35. Law of General Maximum |
| 11. Third Estate | 36. Temple of Reason |
| 12. the bourgeoisie | 37. Toussaint L'Ouverture |
| 13. French Parlements | 38. Thermidorean Reaction |
| 14. vote by order or by head? | 39. Directory |
| 15. Abbe Sieyes | 40. Gracchus Babeuf |
| 16. the National Assembly | 41. Napoleon Bonaparte |
| 17. the Tennis Court Oath | 42. Italian and Egyptian campaigns |
| 18. <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</i> | 43. First Consul and Emperor |
| 19. Olympe de Gouges | 44. the Concordat |
| 20. "We are bringing back the baker...." | 45. the Civil Code |
| 21. Civil Constitution of the Clergy | 46. Germaine de Stael |
| 22. the Jacobins | 47. Austerlitz and Trafalgar |
| 23. escape to Varennes | 48. <i>fraternité</i> |
| 24. Declaration of Pillnitz | 49. the Grand Army |
| 25. Paris Commune | 50. Elba and Saint Helena |

MAP EXERCISES

1. North America, 1700-1803. MAP 19.1. In the century between 1700 and 1803, which European nation gained the most territory in North America, which nation lost the most, and which territories changed hands. Which territories were obtained by war and which by other means? (page 565)
2. French Expansion During the Revolutionary Wars, 1792-1799. MAP 19.2. Which regions or areas of French expansion could be considered as areas long desired by royalist France and which conquered territories were not part of earlier French ambitions? (page 579)
3. Napoleon's Grand Empire in 1810. MAP 19.3. Compare MAPS 19.3 with 19.2. Were Napoleon's territorial ambitions significantly different from pre-1799 conquests? If so, where? Geographically, which territories would France find it most difficult to control and why? (page 591)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. "The Argument for Independence": What influence did John Locke's social contract and his theory of revolution have on the American Declaration of Independence? How would a member of the British Parliament respond to this declaration? What might have been the influence of America's Declaration of Independence and the Revolution upon various segments of European society? (page 566)
2. "The State of French Finances": What did Necker believe were the main differences between the French and British systems of public finances? (page 570)
3. "The Fall of the Bastille": Is the Parisian newspaper report of the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 an objective account? Why and/or why not? Discuss the fall of the Bastille and indicate why its fall came to mark the triumph of French "liberty" over despotism? Why did the fall of the Bastille become the great symbolic event of the French Revolution? (page 572)
3. "The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen": What "natural rights" does this document proclaim for the French? How do those natural or inalienable rights differ, if they do, from those set down in the American Declaration of Independence? If they do differ, how and why? To what extent do you believe that this document was influenced by the ideas or ideals of the philosophes? If so, from which of the philosophes? (page 574)
4. "The Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen": What rights for French women does this document assert? Given the nature and scope of argument in favor of women's rights here, what key effects on European society can you now attribute to the French Revolution? Are there any of Olympe de Gouges' "Rights of Women and of Female Citizens" which have yet to be achieved in western society? If so, which ones, and why? (page 574)
5. "Justice in the Reign of Terror": Was there anything "just" about the revolutionary courts? What explanations or rationales could be given to justify such a system? In the late nineteenth century, the guillotine was considered a humane instrument? Why? Compare the Bastille and the guillotine as revolutionary symbols. (page 581)
6. "Robespierre and Revolutionary Government": How did the radical revolutionary leader Robespierre justify the violent activities of his regime? In your opinion, how justifiable are his explanations of his actions? How does this document glorify the state and advance preservation of the state as the highest goal of modern politicians and statesmen? (page 582)
7. "Napoleon and Psychological Warfare": What themes did Napoleon use to play upon the emotions of his troops and inspire them to greater efforts? In 1796, which of those themes might have been most inspiring and convincing? Do you think Napoleon believed any of these words? Was Napoleon a revolutionary? Why or why not? (page 588)